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BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN REPORT

Client

Barrat David Wilson Homes

Project

Land North of Normandy Way Phase 2, Hinckley

Date

December 2025

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Final	JJM / 01.12.25	JJM / 04.12.25

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 FPCR were commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes to prepare a Biodiversity Net Gain report for a forthcoming Reserved Matters application at Land north of Normandy Way, Hinckley (OS Grid reference SP426959), herein referred to as the 'Site'.

1.2 This report details the results of a UKHab Survey which was used to inform biodiversity net gain calculations, using the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric to inform a Reserved Matters application submission. The report goes on to outline habitat creation to be implemented as part of the proposals, which will aim to provide a measurable net gain to biodiversity.

Site Location & Context

1.3 The Land to the north of Hinckley (hereafter referred to as the 'Site') comprised of cattle grazed field compartments bound by native hedgerows, scattered trees with a ditch (OS Grid reference SP426959).

1.4 The Site was located to the north of the town of Hinckley, Leicestershire. Habitats in the wider area were dominated by arable land, grazed fields and open countryside to the north, east and west with the town of Hinckley to the south.

1.5 Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council granted Outline approval (planning reference 24/00264/OUT). This updated assessment has been produced to inform a Reserved Matters application planning submission.

Development Proposals

1.6 The Site proposals entail residential development of up to 415 residential dwellings with associated infrastructure and landscape planting. The proposed landscaping is illustrated on the landscape masterplan provided by Golby and Luck (drawing refences: GL2575 LP 01 to GL2575 LP 03), with development proposal detailed on Barrat David Wilson Homes masterplan (drawing ref: HA656/101C).

Aims and Objectives

1.7 This Biodiversity Net Gain Report is broadly based on the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) guidance[1]. The scope and objectives of this report are to:

- Summarise the results of the baseline survey undertaken on the Site and to present the results of habitat condition assessment surveys following the Statutory biodiversity metric: user guide.
- Provide an overview of the proposed habitats following completion of the scheme.
- Present the results of the Defra Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) assessment completed for the proposals.
- Assess the feasibility of the proposals to achieve a net gain in biodiversity through the SBM.

1.8 Recommendations for the management of proposed habitats to maximise their biodiversity potential.

[1] CIEEM (2021) Biodiversity Net Gain Report and Audit Templates Chartered institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester, UK.

2.0 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

The Environment Act 2021

2.1 In England, biodiversity net gain is now required under statutory frameworks introduced by Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (inserted by the Environment Act 2021). Under this framework, every grant of planning permission will be deemed to have been granted subject to a general biodiversity gain condition. This requires an objective for developments to deliver at least a 10% increase in biodiversity value relative to the pre-development biodiversity value of all onsite habitats.

2.2 This is a pre-commencement condition requiring the provision of a Biodiversity Gain Plan to be submitted and approved before works can be commenced, but after planning permission has been granted.

2.3 In principle, the grant of planning permission is not within the scope of BNG, however it is important to consider as part of the consenting body's decision-making process how a scheme will be able to demonstrate BNG after permission is granted. Therefore, this biodiversity net gain report presents the results of a Biodiversity Net Gain assessment that has been completed in order to demonstrate how the proposals will be compliant with the requirements of the Environment Act.

Biodiversity Net Gain Hierarchy

2.4 The statutory framework allows for the 10% biodiversity gain to be delivered through on-site biodiversity gains, registered offsite biodiversity gains or statutory biodiversity credits. However, as set out in Articles 37A and 37D of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, development must consider the biodiversity net gain hierarchy when designing scheme proposals. This sets out hierarchy of actions as follows:

- First, for all medium, high, and very high distinctiveness habitats, the avoidance of any adverse effects.
- Where these can't be avoided, mitigating any adverse effects on medium, high and very high distinctiveness habitats.
- Then, for all onsite habitats (including low distinctiveness), adverse effects should be compensated by in accordance with the following hierarchy:
    - Prioritising the enhancement of existing habitats; then
    - Creation of onsite habitats;
    - Allocation of registered offsite unit gains; then
    - Purchase of biodiversity credits

2.5 Proposals must demonstrate how the biodiversity hierarchy has been applied to or provide the reasons for any deviation. This biodiversity net gain hierarchy is distinct from the mitigation hierarchy set out in paragraph 186(a) of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (2024) (NPPF).

Exemptions

2.6 There are several circumstances where a Site will be exempt from biodiversity net gain including:

- Development impacting habitat of an area below a 'de minimis' threshold of 25m^2, or 5m for linear habitats.
- Householder applications (as defined within article 2(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure)(England) Order 2015).
- Self-build and custom-build applications (no more than 9 dwellings, Site no larger than 0.5 ha and consists exclusively of self-build/custom dwellings).
- Biodiversity gain site (where habitats are being enhanced for wildlife only).
- Previously developed land with a baseline score of zero (exempted via the metric).

2.7 The proposals for the Site do not fall under any of the above criteria and this report has therefore been prepared in order to aid the Local Planning Authority in their decision-making process.

National Planning Policy Framework (2024)

2.8 The revised NPPF (2024) seeks to ensure that the planning system contributes to and enhances the natural and local environment, protects and enhances biodiversity and geodiversity by:

"187. d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;

192. b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity."

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Field Survey – Baseline Habitats

3.1 Baseline habitats were identified and mapped by using the UKHab Classification system[2] which is used to determine broad habitat types in the wider countryside. This involved a systematic walkover of the survey area during which associated plant species lists were compiled for each habitat mapped along with additional notes regarding the current 'condition' of the habitat, based on the criteria outlined within The Statutory Biodiversity Metric - Technical Annex[3].

3.2 A survey was undertaken on 6th and 11th July 2023 detailed within the Biodiversity Net Gian Plan (Zebra Ecology, 2024)[4] where the broad habitats were mapped, and condition assessments were undertaken. This was supplemented by the collection of detailed botanical information to inform the condition assessments of habitats.

Biodiversity Net Gain Calculation

3.3 The Statutory Biodiversity Net Gain Metric (SBM) is a MS Excel spreadsheet that is used to quantify the predicted net-change in biodiversity value ("biodiversity units") of a proposed development site before and after development. It treats the area-based habitats and linear features such as hedgerows and lines of trees separately, and is based on pre-determined values, along with published written guidance. The latest version of the metric has been used for this assessment.

3.4 The development Site was surveyed and mapped, as described above. Habitats were defined using the UK Habitat Classification, with each habitat parcel described by its location, area, distinctiveness, and condition. This information was then digitised into the SBM QGIS Template, with the existing habitats identified and areas automatically generated.

3.5 Post-development habitats were determined from the Landscape Strategy plan, with proposed habitats mapped and digitised into the SBM QGIS Template to generate areas for each of the habitats proposed.

3.6 These pre- and post-enhancement habitat areas were then inputted into the SBM Calculation Tool. The metric then provides a habitat distinctiveness score for each of the baseline and proposed habitats which are pre-assigned scores based on the habitat type.

3.7 The metric then assigns a range of pre-assigned factors to each of the proposed habitats. These have been advised by subject knowledge experts and are universal multipliers generated by the metric itself for the following variables relevant to habitat creation, enhancement, or restoration proposals:

- difficultly of creating or restoring/enhancing a habitat: this pre-assigned score is based on how difficult a particular habitat type is to create or restore/enhance.

[2] UK Habitat Classification Working Group (2018). UK Habitats Classification User Manual at https://ukhab.org/

[3] Natural England (2024). "The Statutory Biodiversity Metric -Technical Annex 1: Condition Assessment Sheets and Methodology February 2024 Access [online] Available at: https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720)

[4] Zebra Ecology (2024) Biodiversity Net Gain Plan, Land North of Normandy Way, Hinckley.

- temporal risk: this is the 'time to target condition' for any habitat and determines how long a particular habitat type is likely to take to reach the condition score that the desired condition score assigned to it.
- spatial risk: this score is based on the distance between the site of habitat loss and any habitats creation or enhancement proposals at any offsite offsetting solutions.

3.8 Full details of the calculation methodology are provided in the Statutory Biodiversity Metric – User Guide[5].

Limitations

3.9 The UKHab habitat map has been reproduced from field notes (Zebra Ecology, 2024)[6][7] and informed by aerial imagery, OS mapping and site maps provided by the client. The accuracy of this figure is therefore ultimately guided by the accuracy of these sources and can only be relied upon to a certain degree of resolution.

3.10 No other limitations specific to this report influenced this assessment.

Competency Statement

3.11 The walkover survey to classify habitats was completed by Zebra Ecology (2024) to support the original Outline planning submission.

3.12 The metric calculations were completed by an Ecologist with experience of completing BNG calculations for several large development projects, defined as a competent person.

[5] Natural England (2024). Natural England Joint Publication JP039 Statutory Biodiversity metric User Guide. Natural England. (https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6049804846366720)
[6] Zebra Ecology (2024) Biodiversity Net Gain Plan, Land North of Normandy Way, Hinckley.
[7] Zebra Ecology (2023) Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, Land North of Normandy Way, Hinckley.

4.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

Strategic Significance

4.1 The strategic significance of the site will be determined by areas included within the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) produced for a region. At the time of the Outline application submission the LNRS for Leicestershire was still in preparation and was not published until 1st August 2025.

4.2 As a LNRS was not published, alternative documents were used to assign strategic significance. A review of local plans and policies did not highlight the Site as an area designated for nature recovery and therefore cannot achieve 'moderate or high strategic significance'.

4.3 As a LNRS is yet to be produced, the Site can be assessed for 'low strategic significance' based on the ecological importance of the Site's location. The habitats within the Site provide no ecological benefits or connectivity to locally designated sites in the wider area.

4.4 For the basis of this assessment the habitats within the Site were assigned 'low strategic significance' as the location was not identified within a local plans or policies and did not provide valuable ecological connectivity to any strategically significant locations.

Baseline Habitats

4.5 The Site is largely comprised of cattle grazed modified grassland fields bound by hedgerows with a small area of buildings, gardens and individual trees.

4.6 Detailed habitat descriptions and detailed condition assessment can be found within the previous Biodiversity Net Gain Report and Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (Zebra Ecology, 2024).

4.7 Figure 1 illustrates the baseline habitats recorded during the survey and Figure 2 illustrates the baseline habitat condition and distinctiveness, detailed condition assessments provided in Appendix A.

Baseline Units

4.8 The baseline units for each of the area habitats on-site have been calculated and are detailed within Table 1 below. The total baseline habitat score is 53.83 units.

Table 1: Biodiversity Units – Existing On-Site Habitats

Habitat	Area (ha)	Condition	Biodiversity Units
Urban: Developed Land; Sealed Surface	0.68	N/A – Other	0
Grassland: Modified Grassland	8.93	Poor	17.86
Grassland: Modified Grassland	3.74	Moderate	14.96
Grassland: Modified Grassland	3.34	Good	20.04
Urban: Vegetated Gardens	0.06	N/A – Other	0.14
Individual Trees: Urban Tree	0.06	Moderate	0.83
Total	**16.81**		**53.83**

Baseline Hedgerow Units

4.9 The baseline units for each on-site hedgerow site have been calculated and are detailed within Table 2 below. The total baseline habitat score is 41.72 units.

Table 2: Biodiversity Units – Existing On-Site Hedgerows

Habitat	Length (km)	Condition	Biodiversity Units
Species-rich Native Hedgerow with Trees	1.23	Good	22.16
Species-rich Native Hedgerow with Trees	0.49	Moderate	6.79
Species-rich Native Hedgerow	0.54	Moderate	4.94
Native Hedgerow	0.49	Good	3.90
Native Hedgerow	0.13	Moderate	0.06
Native Hedgerow with Trees	0.16	Good	2.21
Native Hedgerow with Trees	0.18	Moderate	1.66
Total	**3.06**		**41.72**

Baseline River Units

4.10 The baseline units for each watercourse site have been calculated and are detailed within Table 3 below. The total baseline habitat score is 5.28 units.

Table 3: Biodiversity Units – Existing On-Site Watercourses

Habitat	Length (km)	Condition	Biodiversity Units
Other Rivers and Streams	0.40	N/A – Other	5.28
Total	**0.40**		**5.28**

5.0 PROPOSED HABITATS

5.1 The proposals include the creation of up to 145 residential dwellings with associated infrastructure and landscape planting. The proposed landscaping is illustrated on the landscape masterplan provided by Golby and Luck (drawing refences: GL2575 LP 01 to GL2575 LP 03).

5.2 The proposed habitats are illustrated in Figure 4, with the proposed habitat distinctiveness and condition illustrated on Figure 5. Figure 3 shows the habitat retention and enhancement across the Site.

Mitigation Hierarchy: Habitat Retention and Enhancement

5.3 The Site is largely comprised of cattle grazed modified grassland fields bound by hedgerows, urban trees with smaller areas of developed land with associated gardens. The majority of the site will be utilised for housing development.

5.4 Towards the Site peripheries are areas of medium distinctiveness habitats which include other neutral grassland, mixed scrub and species-rich native hedgerows. High distinctiveness habitats such as traditional orchard will be created within the area of public open space (POS).

5.5 The remaining habitats on-site are to be lost to facilitate the new development, which will include a new larger building with associated infrastructure and parking, with green space to balance amenity and visual value with benefits for biodiversity.

Habitat Creation

5.6 Habitats proposed for creation within the Site boundary include a species-rich other neutral grassland created using a general-purpose meadow mixture, a flowering lawn wildflower mixture, mixed scrub, attenuation basins, traditional orchards, ornamental introduced shrub planting, urban trees, native and non-native hedgerows.

5.7 The proposed units for each of the area habitats on-site have been calculated and are detailed within Table 4 below. The total post-intervention score is 30.29 habitat units.

Table 4: Biodiversity Units – Post-Intervention On-Site Created Habitats

Habitat	Area (ha)	Condition	Biodiversity Units
Urban: Bioswale	0.0175	Moderate	0.05
Urban: Developed Land; Sealed Surface	9.073	N/A – Other	0
Urban: Introduced Shrub	0.0035	Condition Assessment N/A	0.01
Heathland and Shrub: Mixed Scrub	0.0501	Moderate	0.34
Grassland: Modified Grassland	0.1926	Moderate	1.29
Grassland: Other Neutral Grassland	0.0482	Poor	0.18
Grassland: Traditional Orchards	0.066	Moderate	0.39
Urban: Urban Trees	0.7369	Moderate	2.25
Total	**17.27**		**30.29**

Hedgerow Creation

5.8 Hedgerow habitats proposed for creation within the Site boundary include species-rich native hedgerow with trees, species-rich native hedgerow and non-native and ornamental hedgerow.

5.9 The proposed units for each of the hedgerow habitats on-site have been calculated and are detailed within Table 5 below. The total post-intervention score is 1.70 hedgerow units.

Table 5: Biodiversity Units – Post-Intervention On-Site Created Hedgerow

Habitat	Length (km)	Condition	Biodiversity Units
Species-rich native hedgerow with trees	0.12	Moderate	1.16
Species-rich native hedgerow	0.05	Moderate	0.38
Non-native and ornamental hedgerow	0.7	Poor	0.16
Total	**0.33**		**1.70**

Outline Habitat Creation and Management Prescriptions

5.10 The table below set out the proposed outline prescriptions for delivery of the habitat creation, and management objectives. These have been provided to demonstrate that proposals will meet the specified habitat classification and poor to moderate condition criteria targeted.

Detailed management prescriptions will be provided in the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) submitted to support this planning application.

Table 6: Outline Creation and Management Prescriptions

Habitat Type	Target Condition	Outline Habitat and Management Prescriptions
Other Neutral Grassland	Poor	Creation of an amenity wildflower grassland achieved through use of a species-rich flowering lawn mixture. Any areas of failed establishment will be reseeded. The grassland will be monitored for scrub, bracken and invasives which will be removed if found.
Modified Grassland	Poor	Creation of low maintenance grassland areas. Any areas of failed establishment will be reseeded. The grassland will be monitored for scrub, bracken and invasives which will be removed if found.
Mixed Scrub	Moderate	Moderate condition is targeted with the overriding principle being the creation of a structurally diverse scrub community. The woody species mix with incorporate a range of locally native scrub species, planted at variable densities. Moderate condition achieved through ongoing management to limit growth of pernicious weeds and periodic felling/coppicing to ensure a mixture of age classes. Annual-biennial strimming of edges to limit scrub encroachment and encourage botanical diversity.
Hedgerows	Moderate	The hedgerows will be created with whips planted in double staggered rows, approximately 30cm apart within each row. A minimum average of 1 tree per 20m along the length of the hedgerow with trees. After establishment rotational cut ½ hedgerow resource in any one year, in Nov-Jan, and avoiding frosts, to no less than 2m in height and 2m wide.
Urban Tree	Moderate	A total of 64 small trees are to be planted within the Site. These are to be native species and monitored and managed accordingly to promote their growth. Any failure in specimens planted will be replaced on a like for like basis.
Traditional Orchard	Moderate	Habitat creation should include at least five fruit trees within the proposed area. Moderate condition can be achieved by planting the ground cover with a flowering lawn mix with frequent management to avoid scrub encroachment. Management should include pruning to increase the longevity of the trees.
Bioswale	Moderate	Bioswales will be created within the basin of proposed attenuation basins and planted with marginal and aquatic plants. Management will consist of monitoring water levels, leaf litter, invasive species and areas of open water (with 1/3 open water to be achieved).

Biodiversity Net Gain Calculations

5.11 The full statutory biodiversity metric calculator is available alongside this report in Appendix A. The headline summary results are provided within Table 7 below.

Table 7: Statutory Biodiversity Metric Headline Results

Baseline	Habitat Units	53.83
	Hedgerow Units	41.72
	River Units	5.28
Post-Intervention	Habitat Units	31.58
	Hedgerow Units	37.42
	River Units	5.28
Total Net Unit Change	Habitat Units	-22.25
	Hedgerow Units	-4.30
	River Units	0
Total Net Percentage Change	Habitat Units	-41.34%
	Hedgerow Units	-10.32%
	River Units	0%

5.12 At present, the on-site baseline consists of 53.83 habitat units and 41.72 hedgerow units. On-site post intervention consists of 31.58 habitat units and 37.42 hedgerow units. Therefore, proposals will deliver an overall loss of -22.25 habitat units (-41.34%) and -4.30 hedgerow units (-10.32%).

5.13 At present the proposals will result in a net loss of -41.34% which is below the minimum +10% required under statutory frameworks. A further 27.63 units would be required to achieve the 10% net gain targets for habitats, 4.02 units for hedgerows and 053 units for watercourses.

Trading Summary

5.14 The majority of habitat losses within the Site are of low distinctiveness, including grassland totalling 16.01ha and individual trees. Medium distinctiveness habitats will require compensation through habitat creation and enhancement of habitats of the same broad habitat type or a higher distinctiveness habitat type.

5.15 The below table summarises the habitat trading summaries.

Table 8: Habitat Trading Summary

Distinctiveness Group	Trading Rule	Trading Satisfied?
Very High	Bespoke compensation likely to be required	Yes
High	Same habitat required	Yes
Medium	Same broad habitat or a higher distinctiveness habitat required	No
Low	Same distinctiveness or better habitat required	No

6.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Baseline habitats were identified, mapped using the UKHab Classification system during a survey at the Site in May 2024 (Zebra Ecology 2024). Condition Assessments were undertaken, based on condition criteria as set out in the DEFRA technical supplement. A Biodiversity Net Gain assessment was then completed for the Site, using the DEFRA Statutory Biodiversity Metric. Post-development, habitat creation will be undertaken on Site in available green space.

6.2 At present, the on-site baseline consists of 53.83 habitat units, 47.72 hedgerow units and 5.28 watercourse units. Therefore, proposals will deliver an overall loss of -22.25 habitats units (41.34%), -4.30 hedgerow units (-10.32%) and 0 (0%) net loss of watercourse units.

6.3 The results of the assessment demonstrate that the proposed development delivers an overall net loss for habitats and does not meet the required 10% gain in habitat, hedgerow or river units.

6.4 Habitat enhancement and creation has been maximised within the available greenspace as part of the scheme, and it is unlikely that a 10% net gain would be achieved without a significant reduction in the development footprint. This is largely due to the loss of poor condition low distinctiveness modified grassland currently present onsite.

6.5 To meet the 10% net gain requirement the scheme must deliver a total of 27.63 habitat units, 4.02 hedgerow units and 0.53 watercourse units.

6.6 To meet the 10% net gain target and to satisfy the trading rules it is recommended that 27.63 medium distinctiveness grassland units , 4.02 hedgerow units of lower distinctiveness (or higher) and 0.53 of lower (or higher distinctiveness habitats) for watercourses.

6.7 The required BNG units will be sourced from either:

a) a third-party provider which will be identified and engaged to deliver the units on behalf of the project: or

b) statutory credits which will be purchased from the government if no off-site providers can be sourced.

6.8 Prior to committing to one of the options above, the preferred solution should be agreed with the LPA and secured through a condition or S106 agreement.

APPENDIX A – STATUTORY BIODIVERSITY METRIC

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Registered Office: Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH
Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 672772 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

N

0 50 100 m

Redline Boundary

Baseline Habitats

Developed land; sealed surface

Modified grassland

Vegetated garden

Baseline Hedgerow

Native hedgerow

Native hedgerow with trees

Species-rich native hedgerow

Species-rich native hedgerow with trees

Baseline Watercourse

Other rivers and streams

Baseline Individual Trees

Existing large rural tree

Existing medium rural tree

Existing small rural tree

date 24/11/25

drwn/chkd CH / JJM

client
BDW North Midlands

project
Hinckley North - Phase 2

title
BASELINE HABITAT PLAN

scale 1:2,100 @ A3

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FIGURE 1

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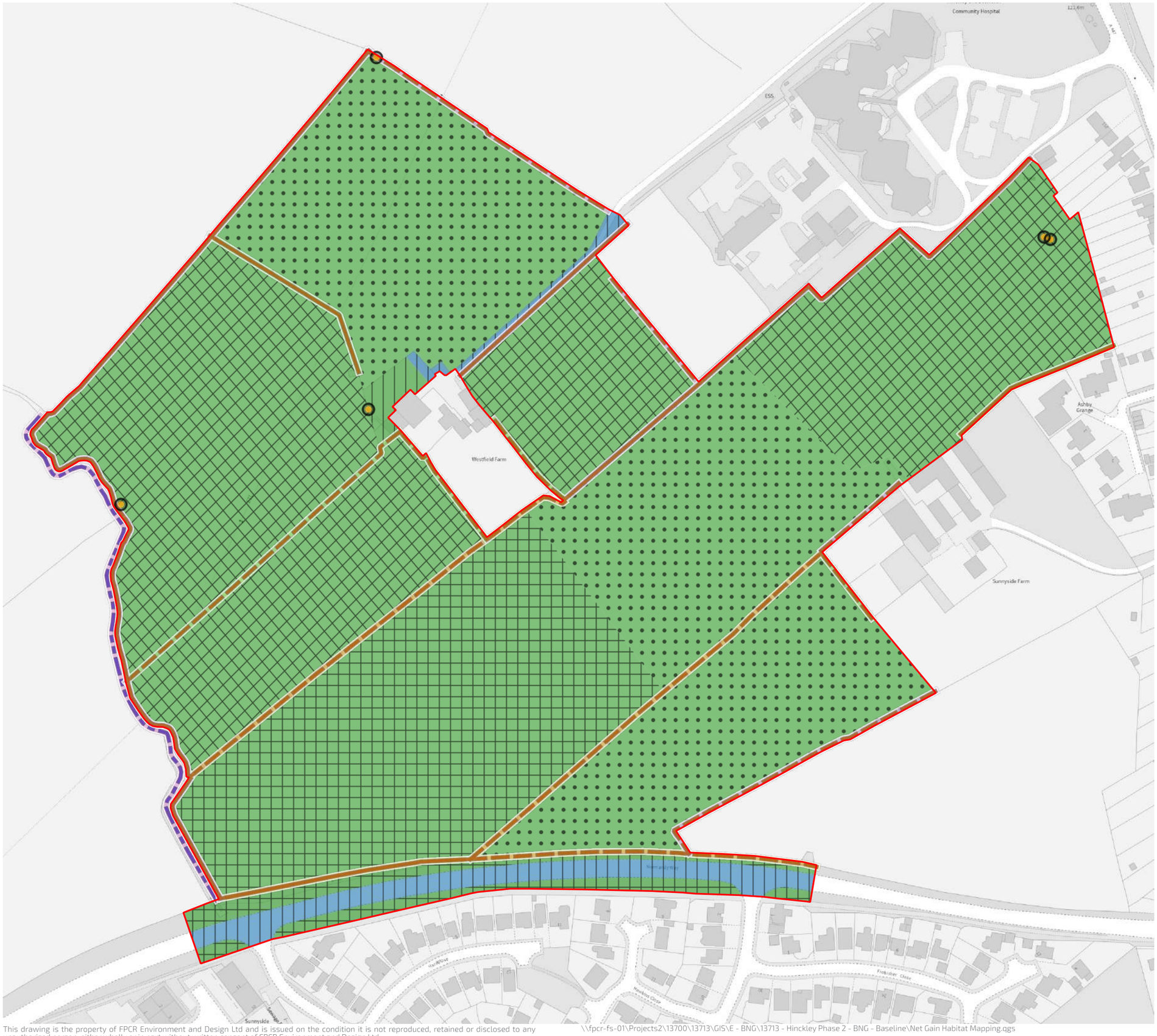

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0 50 100 m

Redline Boundary

Baseline Habitat Condition

Good

Moderate

Poor

N/A - Other

Condition Assessment N/A

Baseline Habitat Distinctiveness

Low

V.Low

Baseline Hedgerow Condition

Good

Moderate

Baseline Hedgerow Distinctiveness

High

Medium

Low

Baseline Watercourse Condition

Moderate

Baseline Watercourse Distinctiveness

High

Baseline Individual Tree Condition

Good

Baseline Individual Tree Distinctiveness

Medium

date
24/11/25

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BASELINE HABITAT CONDITION AND DISTINCTIVENESS PLAN

scale
1:2,100 @ A3

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FIGURE 2

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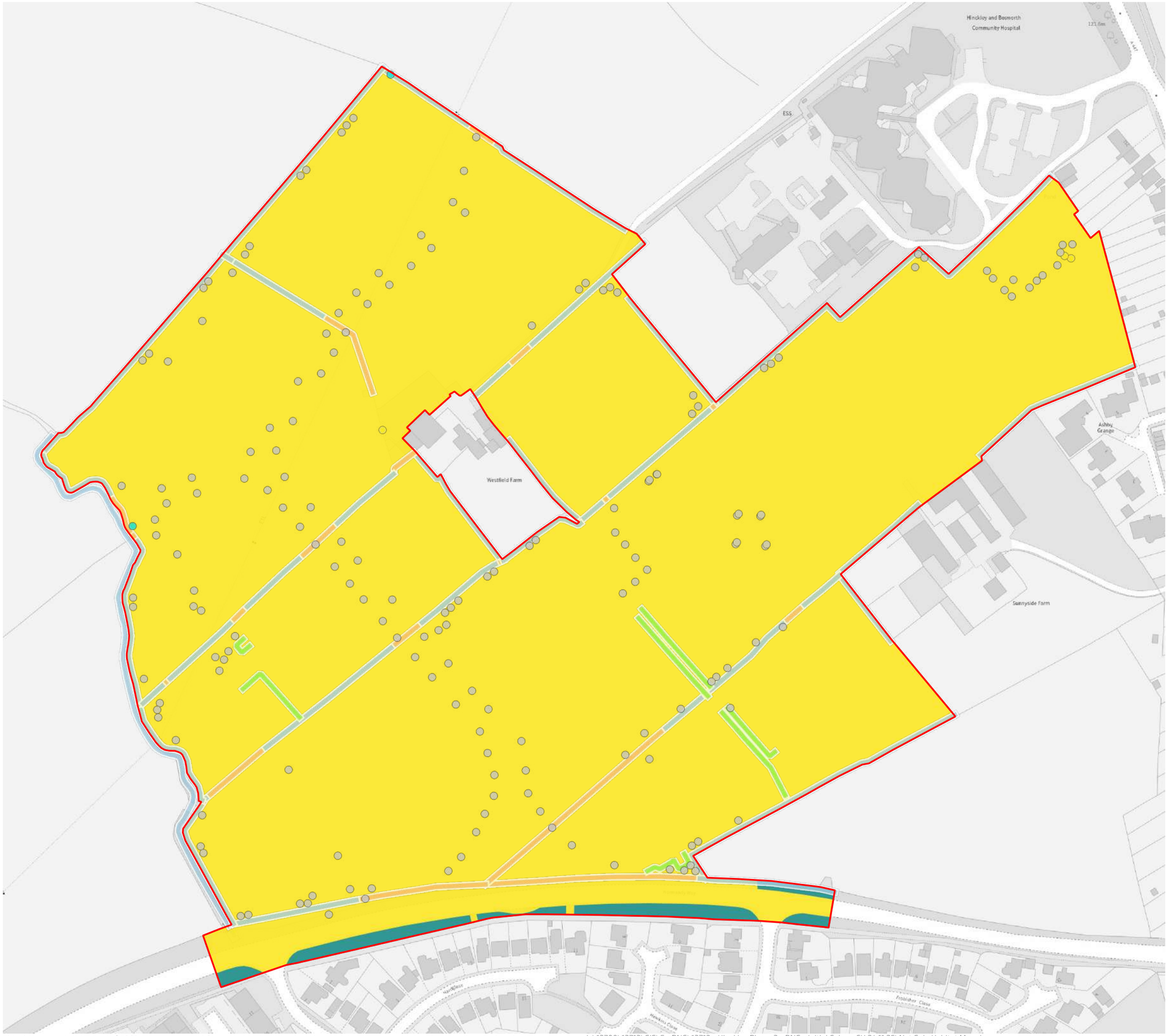

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0 50 100 m

Redline Boundary

Habitats

Retained

Lost

Hedgerows

Created

Retained

Lost

Watercourses

Retained

Individual Trees

Created

Retained

Proposed Lost

date 27/11/25

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HABITAT RETENTION PLAN

scale 1:2,100 @ A3

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FIGURE 3

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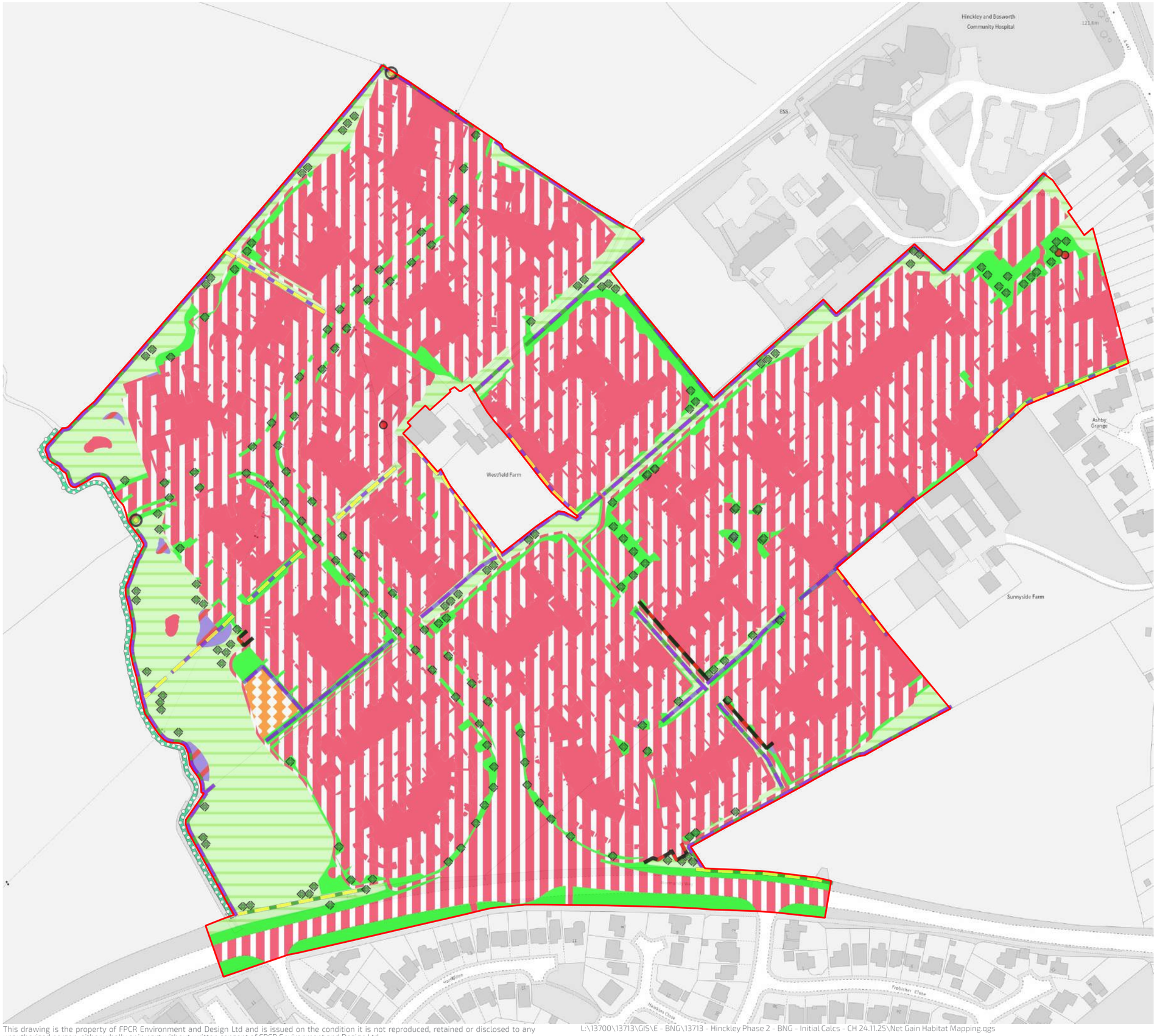

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0 50 100 m

Redline Boundary

Proposed Habitats

- Bioswale
- Developed land; sealed surface
- Introduced shrub
- Mixed scrub
- Modified grassland
- Other neutral grassland
- Traditional orchards
- Vegetated garden

Proposed Hedgerows

- Non-native and ornamental hedgerow
- Native hedgerow
- Native hedgerow with trees
- Species-rich native hedgerow
- Species-rich native hedgerow with trees

Proposed Watercourse

- Other rivers and streams

Proposed Individual Trees

- Proposed small urban tree
- Retained large rural tree
- Lost rural tree

date: 27/11/25

drwn/chkd: CH / JJM

client: **BDW North Midlands**

project: **Hinckley North - Phase 2**

title: **PROPOSED HABITAT PLAN**

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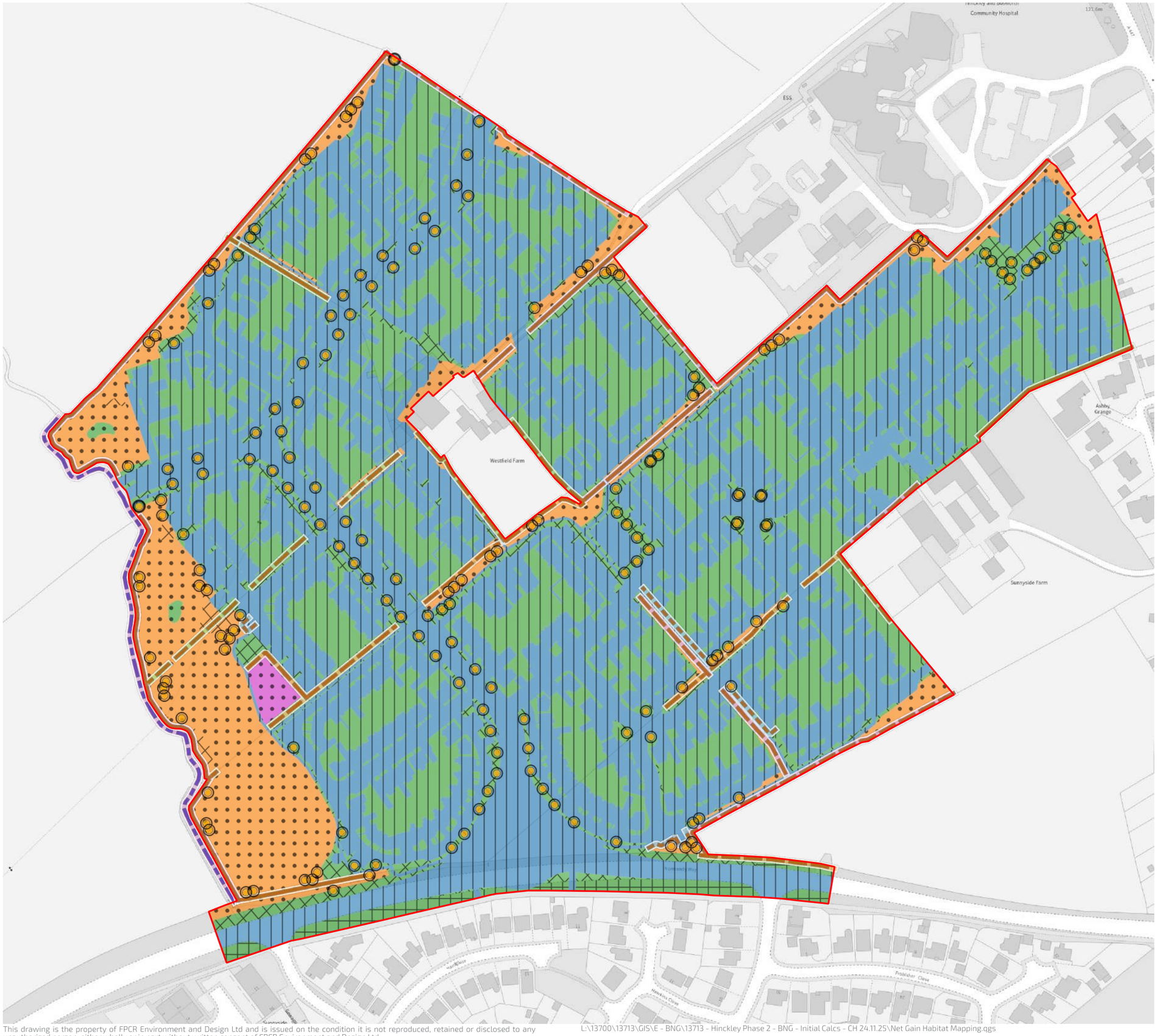

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0 50 100 m

Redline Boundary

Proposed Habitat Condition

Good

Moderate

Poor

N/A - Other

Condition Assessment N/A

Proposed Habitat Distinctiveness

High

Medium

Low

V.Low

Proposed Hedgerow Condition

Good

Moderate

Poor

Proposed Hedgerow Distinctiveness

High

Medium

Low

V.Low

Proposed Watercourse Condition

Moderate

Proposed Watercourse Distinctiveness

High

Proposed Individual Tree Condition

Moderate

Good

Proposed Individual Tree Distinctiveness

Medium

date
27/11/25

drwn/chkd
CH / JJM

client
BDW North Midlands

project
Hinckley North - Phase 2

title
PROPOSED HABITAT CONDITION AND DISTINCTIVENESS PLAN

scale
1:2,100 @ A3

number
FIGURE 5

rev
-

FPCR | environment & design

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t: 01509 672772 e: mail@fpcr.co.uk w: www.fpcr.co.uk